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MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1913.

Will Not Treat with Huerta.

It is gratifying for The Herald to record that its advice to the President that our foreign policy is not a partisan measure; that the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—no matter of what party—join hands to uphold the dignity of the United States among other nations; that they shape their policy, not from the viewpoint of a Republican, or a Democrat, or a Progressive, but as men responsible for the welfare of this country, has borne fruit. The President, at last, has come to the conclusion that it would not only be against all former White House policies to ignore the Senate, but that by sowing division within, he cannot but minimize our standing and influence abroad.

Mr. Wilson did a wise thing by requesting all of the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to join him in talking over the Mexican situation.

If Huerta's government is not to be recognized by the United States; if Mr. Lind, as the mouthpiece of the President, is to inform Huerta that he is expected not to be a candidate for election to the Mexican Presidency in October; if Mr. Lind, having done so, is to rest upon his oars and await developments—there is an end to all further speculation on the situation. Huerta knows what to expect, and we know at last in concise terms the attitude of our government.

We want no war, unless forced upon us; and Huerta is far too shrewd to embroil himself and Mexico in a war so close before the election upon which he bases all his hopes.

Trouble for Gov. Sulzer.

Accused by a legislative committee of having perjured himself in his statement of campaign receipts, and of having applied to stock speculation money given to help elect him, Gov. Sulzer persists in his silence. Evidence to back the charge is on record, sufficient for any grand jury to find a true bill, yet Gov. Sulzer still has nothing to say. And at the same time hostile Tammany will leave no stone unturned to have him impeached.

The public has a right to an explanation, and demands it forthwith—yet the Governor remains silent. He has had ample time to prepare his answer, yet all that has thus far emanated from his office, was the word "har." This may be a convincing retort in a street dispute, but it is not convincing in this case.

We are sorry for Gov. Sulzer. We always liked his determined stand for the people. He went into office with bright prospects. He fully enjoyed the confidence and support of the masses, while they believed that he was honestly fighting corruption. It is as little as he can do in return not to persist in his silence under disgraceful charges affecting his honor. The widespread willingness to give the Governor every opportunity to clear himself, and in the meantime to suspend judgment, cannot last longer.

Silence is confession. Why does he not take the public who swears by him, into his confidence?

National Council of Women Voters.

The sessions of the National Council of Women Voters, to be held in this city this week, are to be secret. Women who are not members of the council will not be admitted and the press is to be excluded. The only solution of the mystery is that the enfranchised women of this country are planning some new line of tactics in their attack upon Congress, before which the Federal equal suffrage amendment now is pending.

The topics to be discussed at the coming sessions are: The history of Federal work for woman suffrage; the national strength of the movement; the suffrage situation in the Senate and the House, and the attitude of the national political parties toward woman suffrage. Confidential reports are to be read from Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. There is to be just one public meeting, which will be addressed by Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago; Carrie C. Catt, and Helen Todd, on "Woman suffrage; how it works."

Whether the secrets that are to be

discussed at the convention can be kept by the women after the session remains to be seen. In the "emergency call" to the convention, issued two weeks ago, the case is thus stated to the members of the national council:

A critical situation has arisen in the national suffrage movement; your help, as women voters, is urgently needed. * * * In the Senate this session, for the first time in our history, a United States constitutional amendment enfranchising women has been unanimously given a favorable report by the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage. The amendment is now before the Senate. Now is the time to press favorable action upon it.

It is added that the House Committee on Rules will hold an informal hearing on August 14, on the proposition to create a House committee on woman suffrage, and the call urges the members to be present at that hearing. At the campaign headquarters here a list has been compiled showing that twenty-two Senators favor woman suffrage, that three oppose it, while thirty-three thus far have not committed themselves. Most of the Southern Senators are against it. It will take a two-thirds vote in each of the two Houses to pass a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the States for ratification. This means that sixty-four Senators would have to vote in favor of the resolution.

Apparently the hurry call to the 4,000,000 women voters has been issued to consider ways and means for converting the requisite number of Senators to the cause.

More Charity at Less Cost.

The plan adopted in Cleveland to combine all of its fifty-three philanthropic organizations has been quite successful so far. Money has been saved in administrative cost, and, in the aggregate, more money has been collected than before.

We read in a Cleveland contemporary that formerly it cost at least \$1000 a society to collect the annual income of the fifty-three institutions. Financial solicitors were paid from 15 to 50 per cent for their work. The commission averaged 33 per cent and the fifty-three societies realized only \$107,000 out of \$160,000 donated. This was not only a heavy tax, but it was economically a scandal.

Under the new system the cost of administration has been reduced at least one-half, perhaps more. Another substantial advantage of the new plan is that administrative officers will be able to devote almost all their time to the real work of their organizations, while under the old system they had to devote more than half of their time to the task of soliciting subscriptions.

Cleveland demonstrates once more that "in union there is strength."

The Undoing of France.

The French Chamber has passed the government's bill to extend the term of military service from two to three years. This will enable the French war office to increase the size of the army 50 as to keep pace with that of Germany.

Under the present system France had only 575,000 soldiers available for use in Europe. Germany succeeded in having the Reichstag make provision last spring for 875,000 men. Such disparity worried the French government, hence the three years' system by which the army is brought up to a total of 1,275,000 men.

Still, it must be a bitter reflection to every patriotic Frenchman that even under the three-year service France is unable to keep up with Germany under only a two-year system, and this means the adoption of further and more stringent measures to have the French army in numbers somewhere near that of the "arch enemy."

It is quite certain that a country with a small and stationary population cannot keep up with one having a much larger and a rapidly growing population without continually resorting to extraordinary means. The cardinal fault in France is what Col. Roosevelt so emphatically warned against "race suicide," her low birth rate. Unless this is remedied by the co-operation of patriotic men and women by more and more fruitful marriages, by a closer attention to the duties they owe their "chère patrie," a further extension of the military service may soon again be needed, and such a process repeated until agriculture, industry, and commerce shall have been drained of their virile energetic men in order to keep the barracks well garrisoned.

But what if exhaustion sets a limit? A few more such "victories" of the ministry of war will spell undoing to poor France!

An Illinois man wants a court to make his wife pay him alimony, but that court isn't going to do anything to foster the recall sentiment.

Oh, well. Washington has so many other attractions that she doesn't really need a baseball pennant this season.

Uncle Joe Cannon is making an automobile tour of New England. That is a whole lot more pleasant than presiding over the House during a tariff session.

Sometimes when you take a man's note for a debt you have to whistle for your money.

Some people seem to be sore because Gov. Sulzer had so many friends during the campaign.

A race horse has been sold in London for about its weight in gold, and we suppose the best trust will now try to beat that record.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

CAMPING.

Ever camp?
Ever sleep out in the damp
By a creek
While the fever and the chills
Gave you spinal column thrills
For a week?

Ever camp?
Ever use a spirit lamp
For your meals?
Ever eat on rotten logs?
Ever board a lot of hogs
With their squeals?

Ever camp?
Ever sojourn in a swamp
With some boys?
If you have been through this strife
You are posted on camp life
With its joys.

Rough on Harold.
"My love,"
"What did your mother say when you told her you were engaged to me?"
"She said she knew the silly season was about due."

Delivered to it.
"My husband doesn't care for grand opera."
"I notice he applauds vigorously."
"He does that to keep awake."

A Specialist.
"Officer," said the New York householder, "there's a burglar in my home."
"I ain't got nothing to do with burglars," responded the policeman. "I'm on the traffic squad."

Breaking Windows.
"Almost everyone owns."
"Said the suffragist lass."
"There are sermons in stones
When you throw 'em through glass."

A Haughty Dame.
"She will doubtless have a harp and a halo in the beyond."
"Well!"
"But she won't be contented without a lognette."

Made an Effort.
"I saw her once when she couldn't talk."
"How was that?"
"The dentist had a napkin in her mouth; also a wall of putty, a mirror, a roll of cotton, and an electric drill. She couldn't talk, but she tried to."

Might Do That.
The Agricultural Department tells the farmer everything, except how to get summer boarders.

MAJORITY HOLDS CAUCUS TODAY

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have serious attention in the caucus. This is the provision relative to bank reserves. The bill as originally introduced required that reserves be kept in the regional divisions where they originated. This was changed in committee in such a manner as to give more leeway in the handling of reserves. The old provision keeping reserves in the regions where they originated has been restored, and leaders say, despite the objection of bankers, that it will remain in the bill. However, a disposition has been shown of late to meet the banking community in a spirit of conciliation, and it is possible that a compromise on this reserve proposition may be evolved before the bill passes the House.

MINORITY MEMBER'S SUGGESTIONS MAY GO IN CURRENCY BILL

Representative Hayes, a minority member of the House Committee on Currency and Banking, has made a suggestion in regard to the government of proposed savings and trust departments of national banks, which, it is said, will be a part of the administration's currency bill as laid before the House.

The plan offered by Mr. Hayes for the regulation of those departments of national banks, should they be authorized by the pending bill, is a modification of the California State law, under which banks operate commercial, savings, and trust departments. Its basis is a requirement that the departments, though conducted in the same or adjacent buildings, shall be operated distinctly and separately.

The plan of Representative Hayes contains these provisions:

That a national bank may combine, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, the business of a commercial bank with that of a savings bank or a trust company.

That a bank operating a departmental trust company or savings bank must apportion such of its capital stock and surplus to each of said departments as the Comptroller of the Currency shall determine, not less than \$25,000; or, in lieu of such apportionment, the capital stock may be increased.

That the bank shall maintain a lawful reserve in each department; for the commercial department, a reserve as provided in the national bank act, as amended; for the departmental trust company, the part of the capital and surplus apportioned to this department; for the savings bank, a cash lawful money reserve not less than 4 per cent of all its deposit liabilities.

That the bank shall maintain separate and distinct money reserves, keeping deposits with other banks separate as assets of the respective departments from which they are made.

That no department shall receive the deposits of any other department.

That the bank shall keep separate books and accounts, cash, securities, and properties for the several departments.

A penalty of a fine of \$5,000 or two years' imprisonment is provided.

Other provisions offered by Representative Hayes specify the kinds of securities for investments that may be made with the savings bank, the separate banks departments, the regulations as to realty investments being especially important.

LIND IS NOW SAFE IN MEXICO CITY

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mined entirely upon future developments. He hoped that an opportunity would present itself for the United States properly to use financial aid in the case and the elections be held, with possibly the elimination of Huerta as a candidate.

Although President Wilson did not say so, it was understood that Saturday night's conference at the White House were convinced yesterday that he is looking forward to the effect that the nonrecognition of this government will have upon Huerta's efforts to obtain financial assistance.

Henry Lane Wilson and other students of the Mexican situation have contended all along that the reason why President Huerta is in his inability to obtain the necessary funds to finance his administration and his military operations. They have given it as their opinion that at this time the Huerta government is tottering because of its inability to obtain financial relief.

The failure of the United States government to recognize Huerta has been the sole obstacle to the financing of his government, and when the definite statement is made by the Wilson administration, it is believed that an insurmountable barrier will be raised to Huerta's efforts to obtain financial aid.

Huerta May Yield.

The administration apparently is counting upon Huerta's yielding to the exigencies of the situation when he finds that his last hope of financial relief has disappeared. It was the general belief here yesterday that this was what the President had in mind when he referred in a general way to the hope that an opportunity might present itself in the future for the offering of a mediation suggestion.

The President's statements to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were widely discussed among Senators. There was a difference of opinion as to what would be the effect of his statements on the minds of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, but there was no doubt that a special meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee, and there probably will be no meeting until the regular meeting day, Wednesday.

Dias Reaches Vancouver.

Vancouver, Aug. 10.—Felix Dias arrived here today en route to Japan. It is reported that he has been empowered to negotiate a trade mission treaty with the Mikado's government. No details were obtainable tonight.

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES DRAWN AGAINST SULZER

New York Legislative Leaders Prepare to Institute Proceedings to Oust Governor.

COMMITTEE IS NOT AGREED

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Articles of impeachment declaring Gov. Sulzer unfit to hold an office of trust in New York State were drafted today by legislative leaders in conference with Eugene Lamb Richards, counsel for the Frawley committee at Saratoga.

Gov. Sulzer will exert every possible force in resisting removal, and as his first move will be a statement to tomorrow answering charges made before the Frawley committee. Louis Frawley, the Governor's chief adviser, stayed at the executive mansion tonight.

The Frawley committee has split on the advisability of bringing impeachment proceedings. The majority favors impeachment, and the committee report will carry that recommendation, but the minority advocates criminal prosecution, with no action by the Legislature.

These were the chief developments today in the scandal involving the Governor's alleged misdeeds in part of his campaign funds in Wall Street stock gambling.

The split in the committee was significant, the minority claiming that impeachment would fail because, under Sulzer's call for the special session of the Legislature, no mention was made of a committee of investigation, and therefore the Frawley committee is illegal.

Despite this argument the Tammany leaders declare they can muster the votes necessary for impeachment, and intend to do so.

Albany, Aug. 10.—Gov. Sulzer at midnight issued this statement, after a conference at the executive mansion:

"I deny that I used any campaign contributions for personal use."

"I deny that I speculated in Wall Street or used money contributed for campaign purposes to buy stock either in my own name or otherwise."

"I never had an account with Fuller & Gray, or Boyer & Griswold."

"I never heard of these firms—don't know the members and knew nothing about the transactions with these firms said to be before the Frawley committee."

"The Foreign Relations Committee and the President are not antagonistic," said Senator Bacon. "I cannot make this too emphatic. The members of the committee are supporting the President in his efforts to restore peace and order in Mexico."

The suffragette is a perfect lady who has been reared in the lap of luxury and has been taught to go to church regularly. She has no bad habits, except that of burning pavilions and biting a prime minister. She is well educated and is able to converse with a member of Parliament in four or five languages, while banging him over the head with a soda bottle. She is refined and feminine and gathers her skirts daintily about her while trying to kick a policeman in the eye. Nothing could be more restful and calming than the sight of a company of suffragettes taking tea after upsetting a motorbus; and no suffragette of high degree would think of throwing a bomb without first putting on her gloves and arranging her complexion.

The English suffragette is very severely criticized by all lovers of law and order, and replies whenever she can with a derrick or a paving block. She doesn't waste time in arguments which she can spend in kicking down a cathedral, and whenever she runs out of mischief she goes to jail for a few weeks to think

up some more. Her theory is that it has taken 1,000 years for the English peasant to persuade the English lord to share his taxes and that she doesn't intend to wait for results from persuasion.

At present suffragettes are cheerfully starving themselves to death in prison, throwing themselves under race horses and eradicating themselves in other painful ways in spite of which the supply seems increasing. This would be a awful country if we had suffragettes in it. But in this country woman doesn't use an oak club. She uses a Women's Club with deadly and certain results.

(Copyright, 1913, by George Mathew Adams.)

Telephone and telegraph poles are down on all sides.

Plate Windows Smashed.

Large plate glass windows in the downtown stores were smashed like so much tissue paper. The wind tore the roof from the building of the Franklin Trust Company at Fifteenth and Market Streets.

Roofs of eleven houses in the neighborhood of Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Streets and Woodland and Paschall Avenues were carried away bodily.

A tower on the Broad and Filbert street side of the Pennsylvania station was jarred from its support, and huge blocks of granite were hurled into the street. Fortunately, no person was hit.

All the parks of the city are devastated. Gigantic trees were broken like pipe stems. The entire reserve force of the Police Department has been called out, and is busy roping off dangerous thoroughfares.

The telephone exchanges are almost at a standstill. To 10 per cent of calls made the answer is "Wire out of order."

Reports are meager from surrounding cities. Early reports show that numerous of the magnificent homes in the suburbs and along the main lines are wrecked. All of the fine greenhouses are reported to have been laid waste or the hail, and the handsome properties are reported to have been unroofed. Later reports may show these earlier calamities to have been exaggerated.

Atlantic City, up to a late hour, was cut off absolutely from Philadelphia.

Humidity at Highest.

Prior to the storm, Philadelphia was sweating with the mercury ranging around 75 degrees, and the humidity at its very highest. The streets were almost deserted, the entire population apparently remaining indoors in the most appalling heat. Two deaths from heat have been reported, and the prostrations are numerous.

Just before 4 o'clock, day was turned into night by a blinding rain, and the gust struck the city. This was followed by the hail and rain.

For half an hour it continued, later to let up for about half an hour and then to be renewed with fresh vigor.

The second storm lasted until 8 o'clock, when the city began to take count of its losses of life and property. The latter, based on a conservative estimate, will reach more than a million dollars in Philadelphia and its near suburbs.

Washing Suffers Slightly from Storm; Telegraph Wires Down

A wind and rain storm, almost equaling in ferocity the one which swept Washington ten days ago, visited the city yesterday afternoon, uprooting a number of trees and badly damaging others. The street sewers were flooded with water and trash.

The Capital was affected only to a small degree by the storm. Communication with Philadelphia, where the storm did the most damage, was made slightly difficult by damage to a few telegraph lines.

The Western Union Telegraph Company was unable to ascertain the exact number of lines that were out of commission between Washington and the Quaker City because of the difficulty of working at night. The Postal company reported but few wires down between here and Philadelphia.

A large tree at Abert's, Montgomery County, Maryland, owned by William H. Wimsatt, of this city, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Damage was about \$25,000.

Trees were blown down at Seventh and I Streets Northwest, at the Southwest corner of Fourteenth and P Streets Northwest, in front of 129 Sixth Street Northwest, 122 P Street Northwest, 204 Q Street Northwest, 210 S Street Northwest, and Tenth and I Streets Northwest. Lamps were torn from trees at the Southwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and Q Street Northwest, South corner of Twentieth and P Streets Northwest, in front of 175 Q Street Northwest, and at the southwest corner of Twenty-first Street and Massachusetts Avenue Northwest.

For a time the clouds were so dense and rolled about with such angry ferocity that it looked as though Washington was about to be visited by a storm of tornadoic velocity.

Many Killed in Flood.

London, Aug. 10.—Cable advices to the Daily Mail from Calcutta report that an appalling loss of life has occurred through the Damodar River bursting its banks, near Burdwan. The country was flooded for miles around, houses, cattle, and people being swept away. The town of Burdwan was submerged to a depth of six feet. Only 200 out of 2,000 inhabitants reached the railroad safety depot.

Banker in Auto Killed.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 10.—Henry H. Rogers, a Philadelphia banker, was instantly killed today when his automobile, in which he was riding, collided with a motor truck on the roadway near Annapawlin. Dr. L. H. Adler, who was his guest, and the chauffeur, William Long, were badly injured.

SIX STATES HIT BY FIERCE STORM

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WOOD TO CIRCLE BIG SHAFT TODAY

Weather Permitting, Airman Will Fly Over Mail and Polo Grounds.

DOG HIS COMPANION

Will Show Army Officers Later What Machine Will Do in Speed and Accuracy.

The Washington Monument will be circled at about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon by C. Murvin Wood, in his Moisant monoplane, the Bluebird. In addition, he will fly over the Mail and the Polo Grounds, and will exhibit the powers of his machine, in which he broke the American nonstop record by flying from New York to Washington.

Monoplane, brindle bull mascot of the Moisant aviation camp, is expected to make the flight with Mr. Wood. A telegram was sent to New York last night by Mr. Wood asking that the dog, which by right of habit has become a Moisant terrier, be brought to Washington this morning by S. S. Jerwan, chief pilot of the school, who is Monoplane's owner, and who will reach Fort Myer today.

It is claimed that Monoplane is the only dog who has ascended in an airplane. He has made about twenty-five flights in the Bluebird, and, according to the